

FIG. 1
 (PRIOR ART)

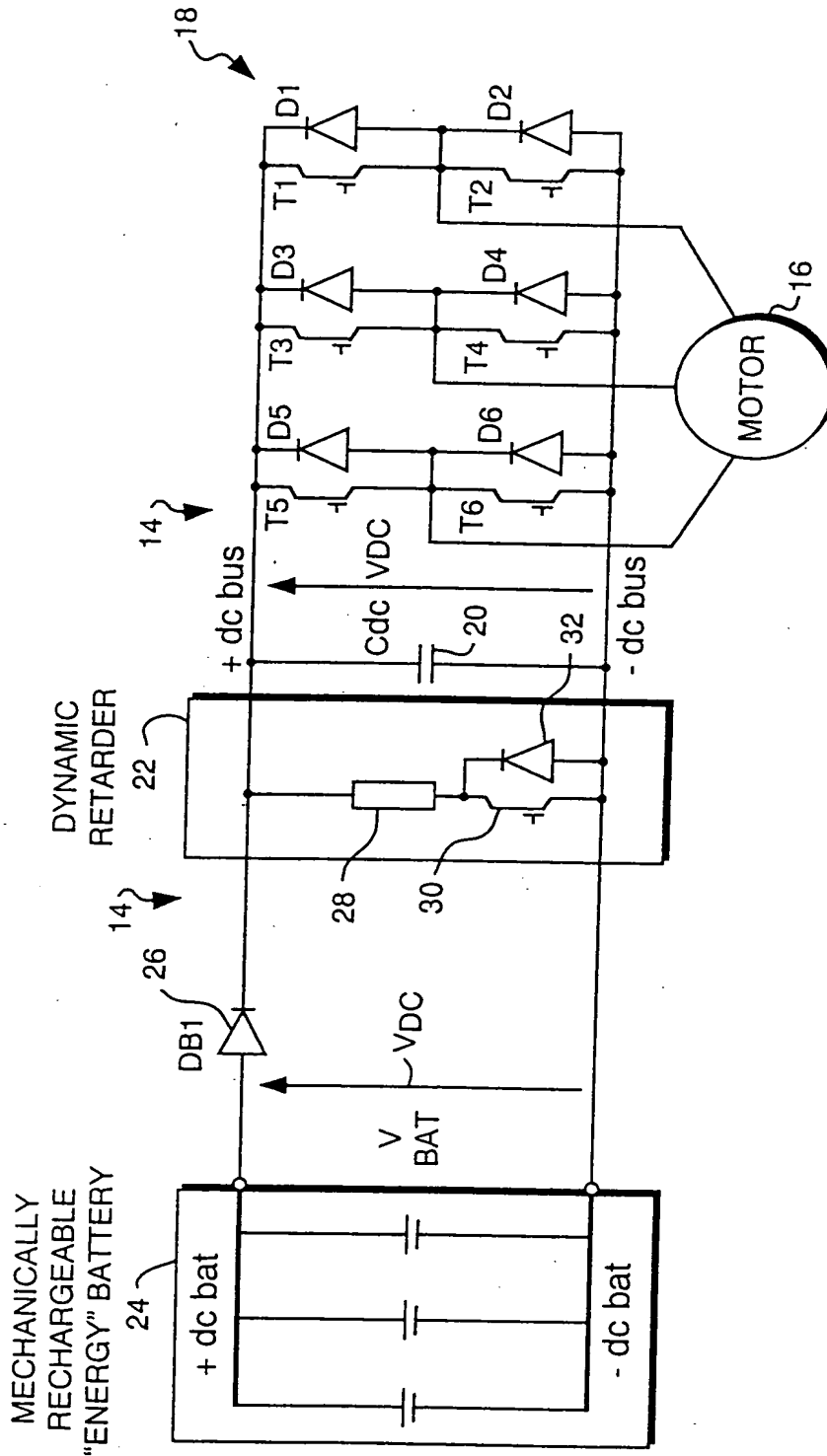


FIG. 2

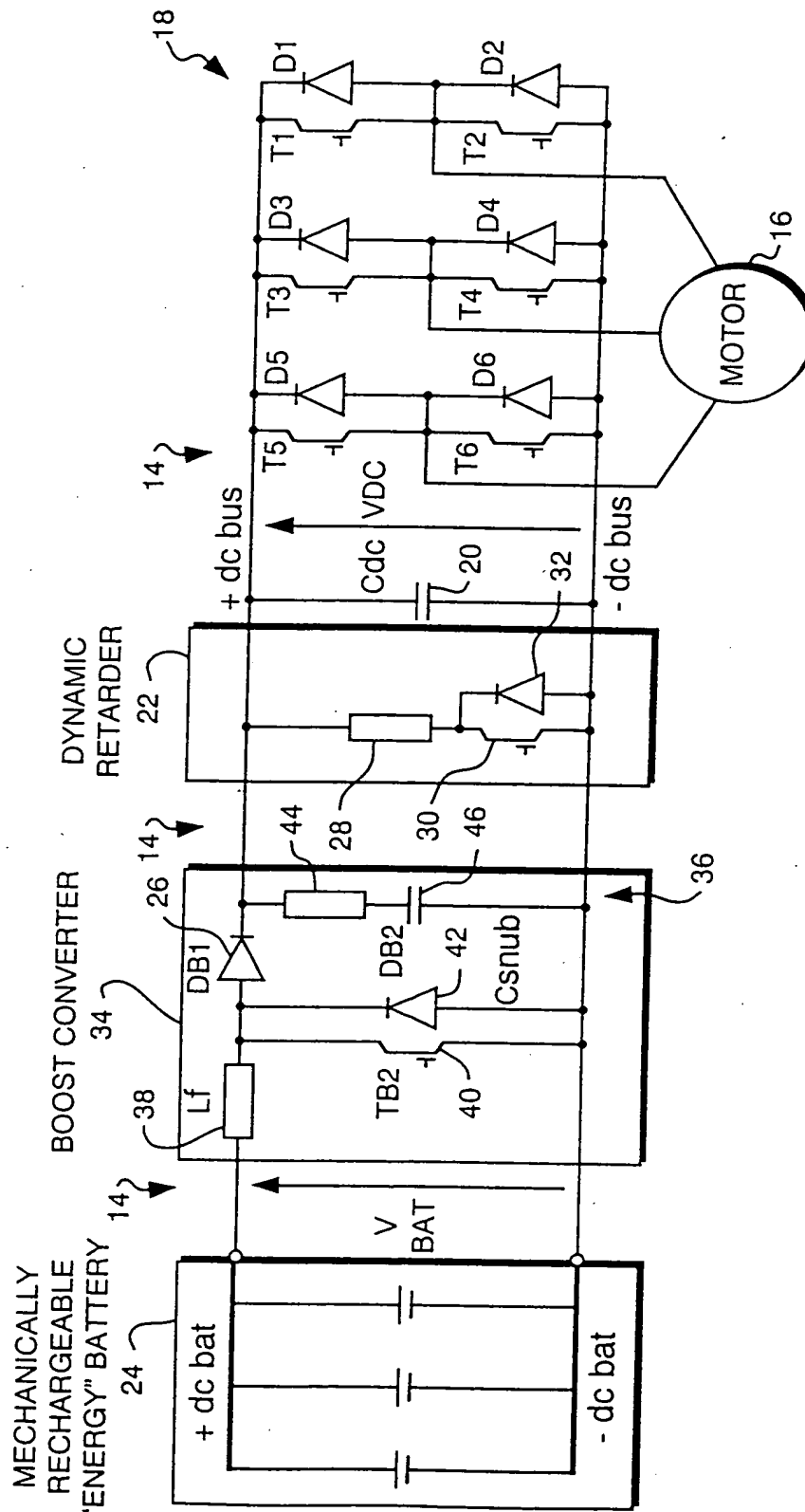


FIG. 3

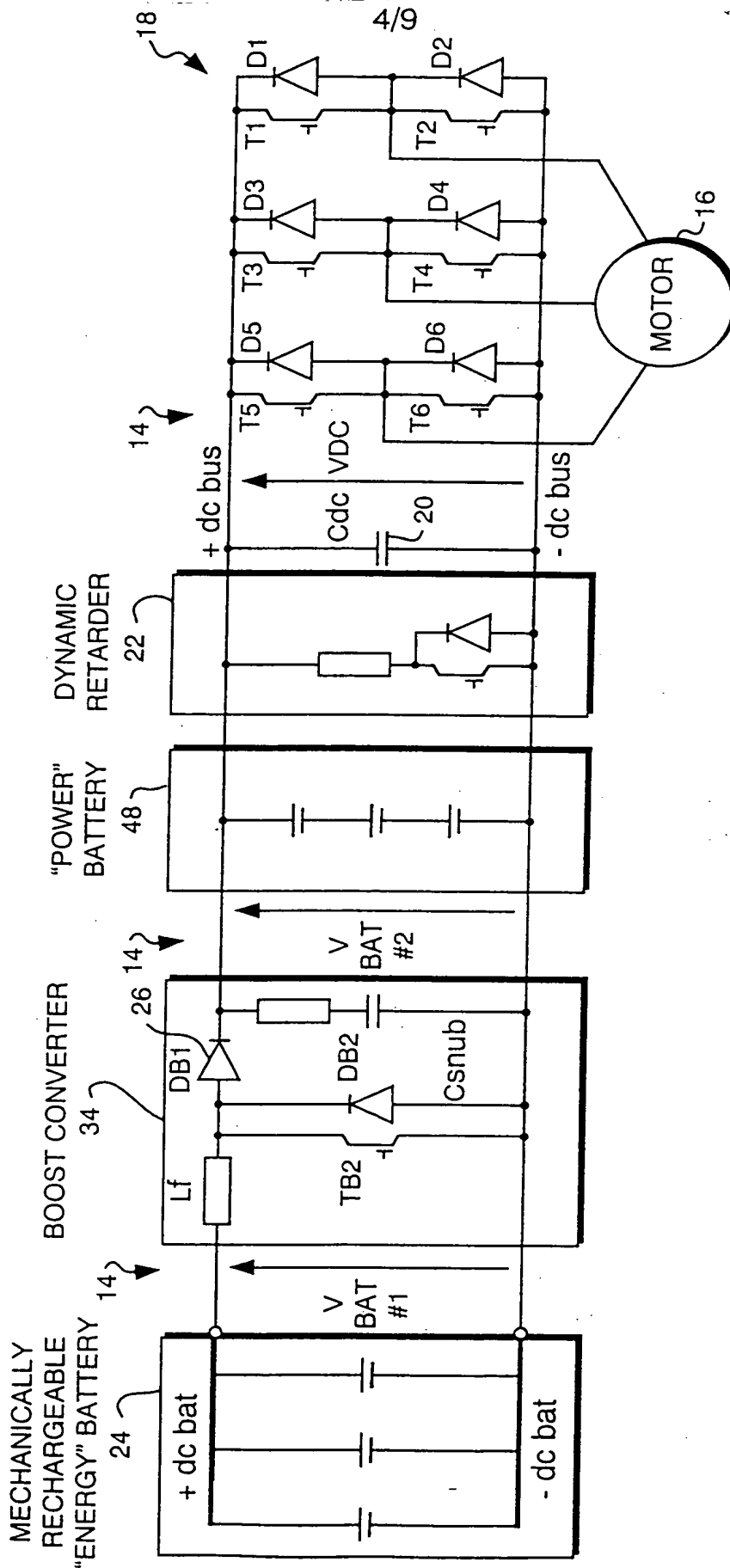


FIG. 4

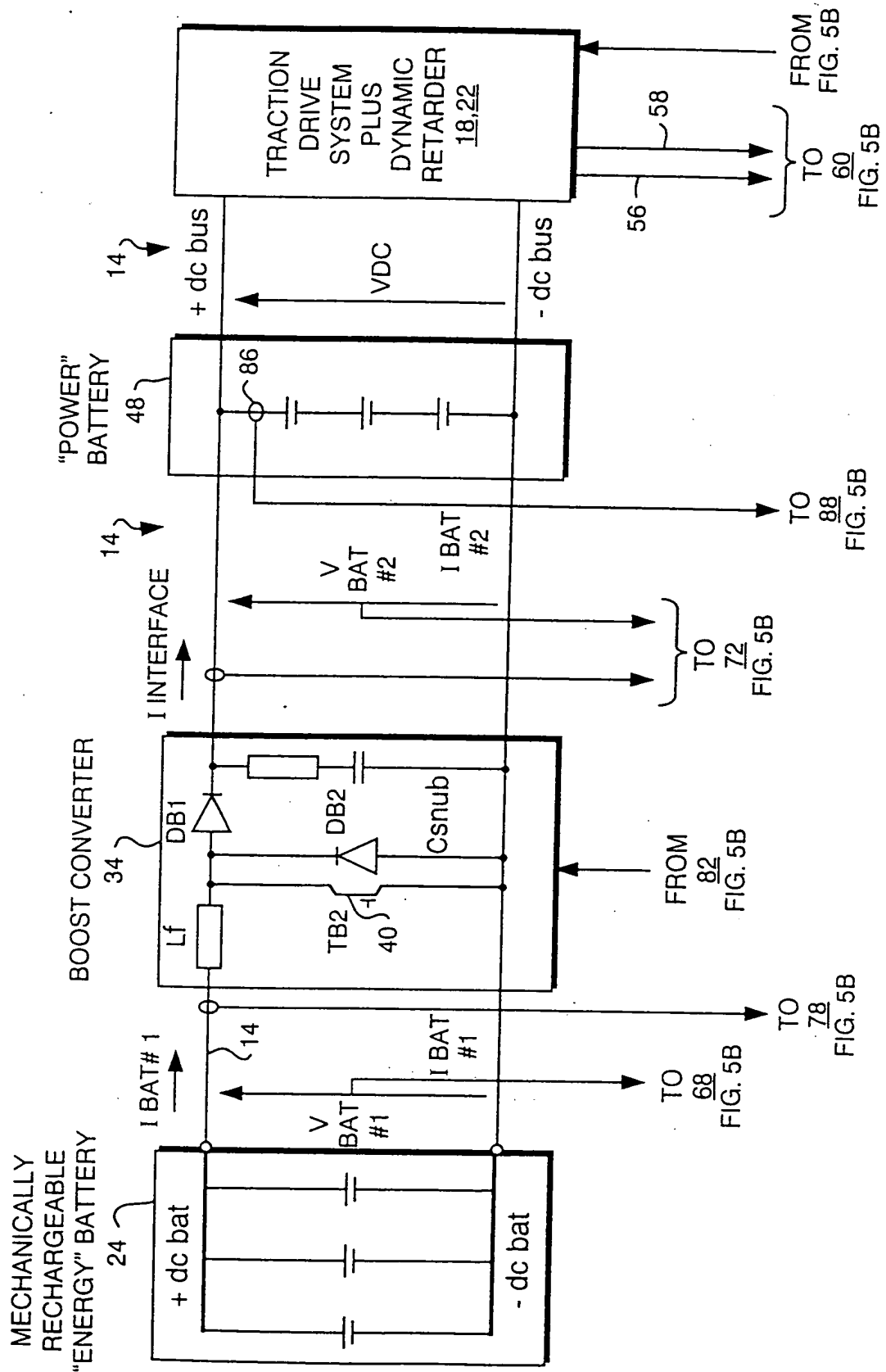
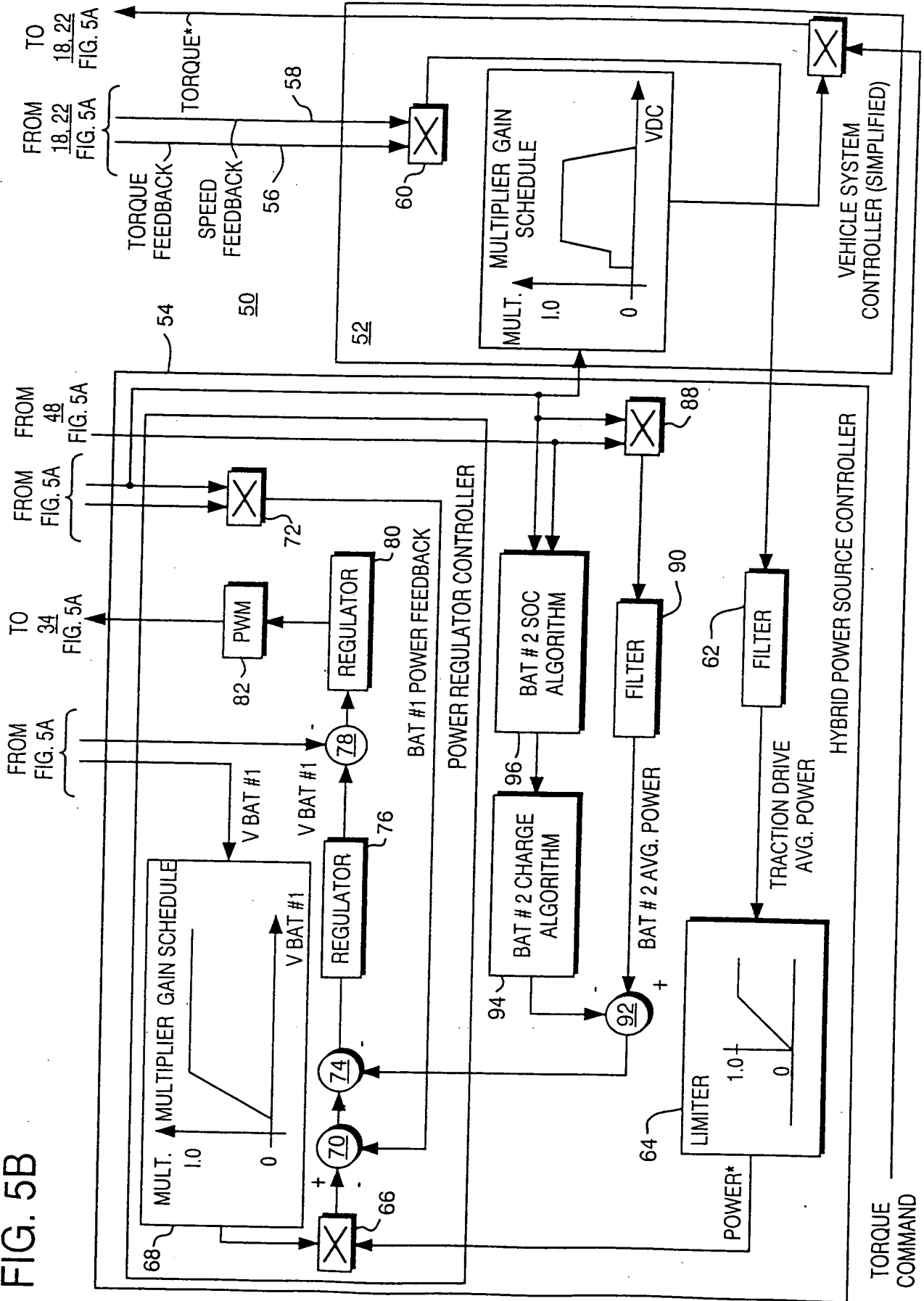


FIG. 5A

FIG. 5B



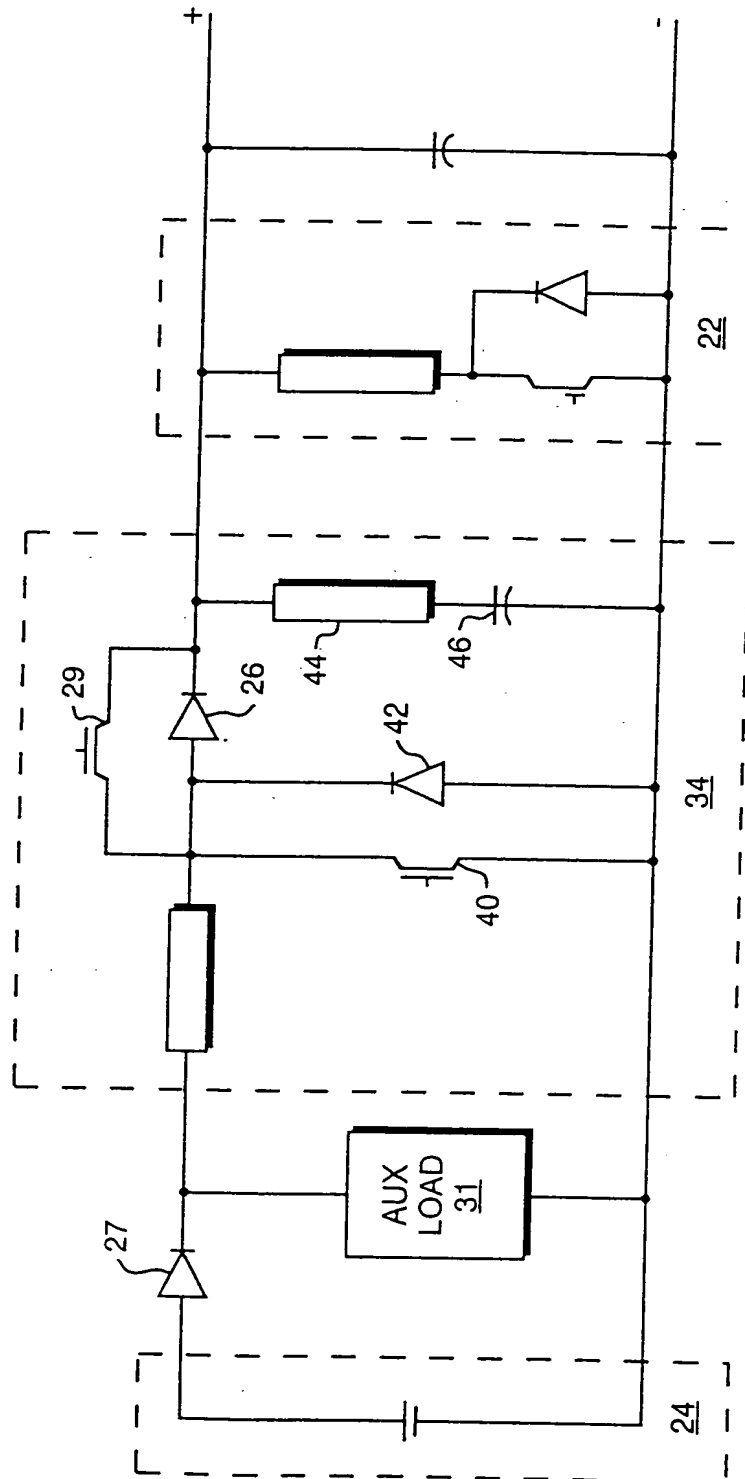


FIG. 6

The diagram illustrates a power management system for a motor. It features three main input stages: an "ELECTRICALLY RECHARGEABLE 'ENERGY' BATTERY" (724) providing a +dc bat and -dc bat rail; a "BOOST CONVERTER" (34) which takes V BAT #1 and V BAT #2 as inputs and outputs a +dc bus and -dc bus; and a "'POWER' DYNAMIC BATTERY RETARDER" (22) which also takes V BAT #1 and V BAT #2 as inputs and outputs a +dc bus and -dc bus. The +dc bus and -dc bus are connected to a motor (16) through a set of six transistors (T1-T6) and diodes (D1-D6) in a full-bridge configuration. A capacitor Cdc is connected between the +dc bus and -dc bus. The motor is labeled 16. The diagram also shows various components like Lf, TB1, DB1, TB2, DB2, Csnub, and VBAT #1, VBAT #2.

FIG. 7

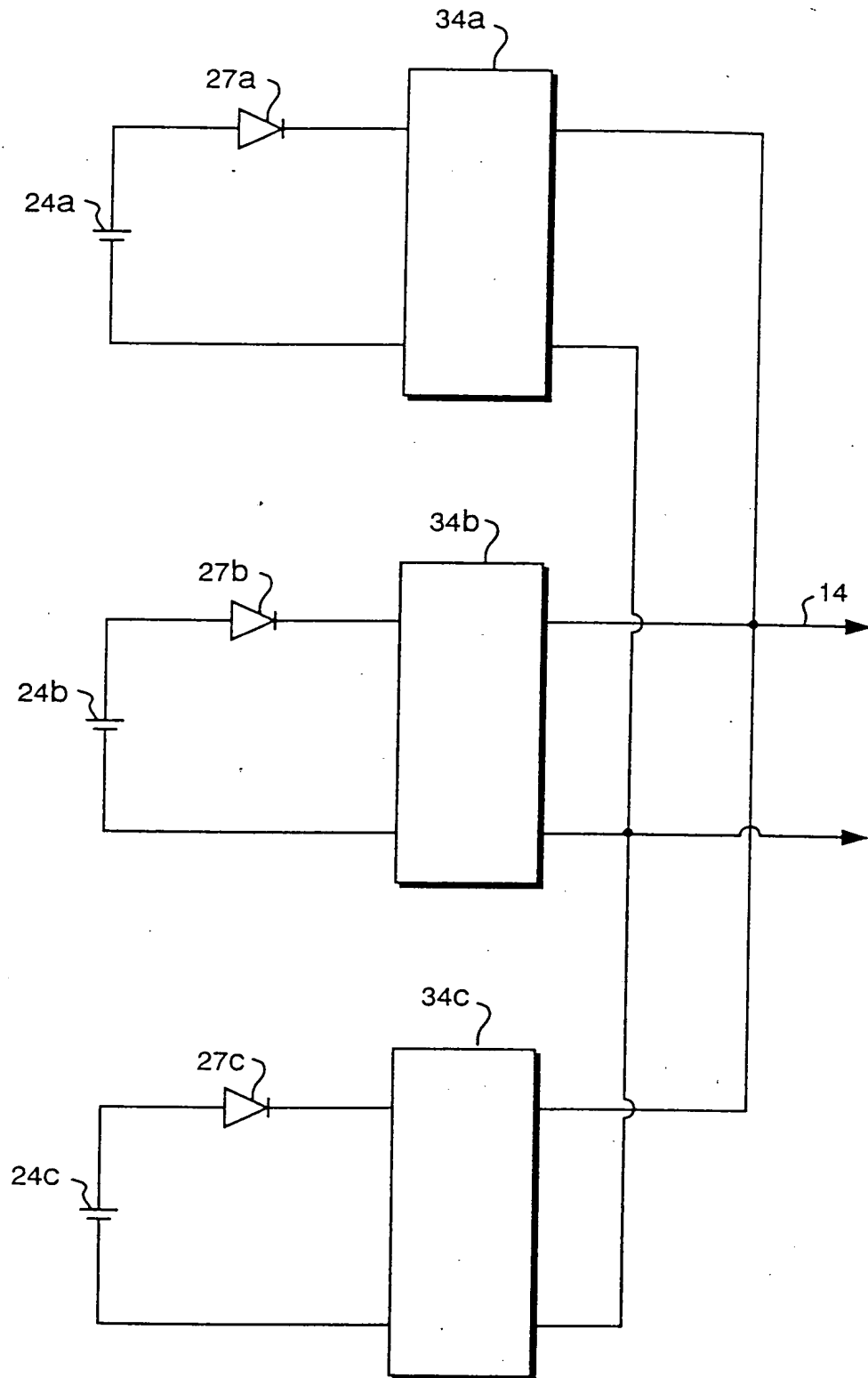


FIG. 8